The End Came Today at 11 O'Clock.

THE STATESMAN'S DEATH

HIS FATAL MALADY

DETAILS OF THE MOURNFUL EVENT.

His Brilliant Career.

A Sketch of the Life of the Plumed Knight.

HIS HOME IN WASHINGTON

His Boyhood and His Long tion. Even his human selfishness sought grati-Public Career.

cember, the Sunday when he was so near death that the physicians hardly dared say that there was any hope, Mr. Blaine had shown such great vitality that some had been led even to believe that he might be restored to health. The physicians and others familiar with his malady and its usual course knew that there was no ground for hoping further than that Mr. Blaine's life might be prolonged a few weeks or

The reports from Mr. Blaine's sick room this morning were of a more alarming character than for some days. It was stated that he was considerably worse.

Dr. Johnston visited Mr. Blaine at 9:30 o'clock last night and remained some time at his bedside. When he left he said Mr. Blaine did not look so well or seem so well as he had during the past few days. By this statement the doctor did not wish to convey the impression that Mr. Blaine had suffered a

AN UNUSUALLY COMPORTABLE NIGHT. Mr. Blaine had passed an unusually comfort able night, so the report said this morning, and It was thought that with the return of pleasant weather he might yet live for some time. The attack of heart failure came very unexpectedly this morning, and occasioned the utmost alarm among the members of the family.

The doctors made a call this morning earlier than usual and were apparently considerably concerned about the condition of the invalid.

Death Came Peacefully. Mr. Blaine's death came quietly and peacefully at 11 o'clock this morning.

At 9 o'clock it was noticed that he had had a very severe sinking spell. The doctors were summoned in all haste. Dr. Johnson was the first to arrive at the bedside of the dying man. Dr. Johnston saw at once that there was no hope for the ex-Secretary and that the end of his long illness was close at hand.

Mr. Hyatt was at the house a very few minntes later, and he and Dr. Johnston used their utmost efforts to revive Mr. Blaine, but it was

A SINKING SPELL. At half-past ten o'clock Dr. Hyatt left the house for a few minutes and this was the first intimation that those outside had that Mr. Blaine was any worse than he had been for sev-

eral days past. In response to a question from THE STAR reporter Dr. Hyatt said that Mr. Blaine had had a sinking spell and was worse than he had been

This was all he would say and then he red in the carriage and drove off rapidly.

turned in a few minutes and entered the ... use Everything was quiet about the house then

and there was nothing to lead passers-by to think that there had been any change in the ex-Secretary's condition. THE DOCTORS CALLED BACK.

From 8 o'clock on Mr. Blaine sank rapidly until the end. At 11 o'clock the two doctors left the house together and walked slowly toward avenue. They had gone but a few steps from the front door when the attention of the newspaper men was attracted by the butler

MR. BLAINE IS DEAD. He stopped and spoke a few words in a low tone of voice and then Dr Johnston turned and quietly said to the reporters, "Gentlemen,

the people are turned toward the man who as and, indicating that those traits of character For years he stood in the very first be was a leader of thought and action among

in a democracy have ever wielded such a potent influence as James G. Blaine. He was the one

many bitter enemies as well. This was but a matural result of the position he filled in life. But now all animosity is buried and friends and political foes alike unite in expressions of regret at the passing away of the "Man from Maine."

Fremont. Two years later he was elected to the state legislature and was afterward speaker of the lower house. The reputation he gained there sent him to Congress in 1862, when began his congressional career of twenty years. During the Forty-first, Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses he was Speaker of the House.

MR. BLAINE'S CAREER,

A Sketch of the Eventful Life of the Bril-



great statesmen become national characters

the measurement of his statesmanship. Hi ambitions have been for the nation's glorifica-

fication through patriotism.



life. His influence has been felt by the whole country, as it has been by all men, whether friend or foe, who have got into the same at mosphere with him. His associates in public tunity for the development of this continent life have been astonished by his farsighted- and to preserve it with all its wealth and power ness, when he has seen clearly things far beyond the range of their vision and has been prepared for a future into which they could not see. His quick perception, his impetuosity, relapse or that there was any decided change his wit, his eloquence, his courage, his grasp of great questions and his magnetic influence over men have been a marvel to the public men of his day. Most of the men of the present who have claim to fame in statesmanship have been content to look up to Blaine as oc cupying an eminence beyond their reach, but it will lie with another generation to appreciate to the full his intellectual greatness, and it takes no great perception to foresee that his-



Blaine among the very few of the truly great

He was a man of extraordinary mind. He inherited fine qualities from an honorable ancestry, and availing himself of opportunities as a boy he developed those endowment nature gave him so that they might be service

able in later manhood. HIS BIRTH AND EARLY LIFE. He was born on the 31st of January, 1830, at West Brownsville, Pa., in a house built by his great grandfather before the war of the revoution, which still stands, though scarred by time. The Gillespies and the Blaines were people of wealth and honorable standing before the revolution. Col. Blaine, who was commissary general of the northern department of Washington's army during the revolution, whose services Washington held in high esteem, was James G. Blaine's great grandfather. When a small child "Jim Blaine rushing madly out of the house calling for the studied in a little red school house near the place of his birth and lived the life of an active country boy, who was not himself intended for a farmer. When eleven years old he went to live with his uncle, Thomas Ewing, in Ohio, where his mother's father, Neal Gillespie, an accomplished scholar, directed his studies. Later he attended Washington College at Washington, Pa., graduating at the age of the nation's dead. Once more the thoughts of seventeen. He won distinction as a student, med Knight" was such an object of that have been so marked in him during his

After leaving college he taught school at Blue whom his party delighted to honor and whose | Lick Springs. Ky. It was as a professor in the word was law with his followers. With the military school there that he made the acword was law with his followers. With the exception of the presidential chair he achieved every form of success possible to a statesman in a free country. He began at the bottom of the ladder of fame. He rose to the top and with his death there passes away one of the foremost figures in the history of the republic. Few men have had so many ardent admirers and devoted friends. He made many bitter enemies as well. This was but a natural result of the position he filled in life.

SENATOR AND CARINET MINISTER. In 1875 Mr. Blaine was appointed to the Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resigna-James G. Blaine was an ambitious man. Few men of this generation have been more so, but what has stood in the way of his ambition has blocked the progress of his country. Great preachers, great lawyers, great soldiers and preachers, great lawyers, great soldiers and state of the death of Mr. Garfield led to Mr. Blaine's retirement from the cabinet in December. 1882. From that date until he entered Mr. Harrison's cabinet as Secretary of State he was in private life, except during his campaign for the presidency in 1884. Whether in public position or in private life, he always remained a central figure in national affairs. During his retirement he wrote his "Twenty Years of Congress," a work of great historical value. tion of Senator Morrill, and the next winter

Mr. Blaine must rank in all impartial history as one of the very first American statesmen He was a man of extraordinarily keen percep-He was a man of extraordinarily keen perception and of broad views. The horizon of his vision encircled the universe and his sympathies put him in touch with mankind. Having extraordinary intellectual endowments, he was a diligent student, and not satisfied as most brilliant men are to flash forth the ideas that come from quick perception, he studied deeply all questions which called for his attention and completely mastered all that he ever undertook. Capable of discovering at a glance what only diligent research discloses to most men, he devoted time to the careful study of details and went to the very bottom of a question. and went to the very bottom of a question, toiling as earnestly as the veriest plodder. His because their reputations are widespread, are national. Blaine was in a much broader sense than this a man of the nation. His life has made an impression on the national character, which, though it may not be so clear to his contemporaries, will be found by the careful and intelligent student of history in the future. Critics of contracted vision have asked what great deeds he has performed, what statute bears his name, what great service of any sort he has performed in war or peace. It matters not whether he has won a battle or penned a law; even the fact that his political career has been brilliant, that he has been of extraordinary service to his party as a leader in their contentions for supremacy, does not figure in the measurement of his statesmanship. Hi be lasting and general rather than that which would be confined and temporary, however tempting might be the inducement to meet present demands. He recognized that the ad-vantage of this government over all others lies Public Career.

The fame of James G. Blaine will increase with passing years. In life he has held rank with the greatest of his contemporaries and no man of his generation has had a greater personal following than he. To an unusual degree he enjoyed fame during his active political at 11 this morning to the sickness with which he has battled so stubbornly. Since the 18th of Dethe progress which would place this first among nations. To his mind this whole continent was not too large a theater for American enterprise. He saw the undeveloped wealth that lies at our borders; he knew that there was a great commerce of the western hemisphere to be developed. It was a question whether this wealth and commerce should go to strengthen the monarchies of Europe or whether it should be developed under the institutions which our forefathers planted on this continent; whether this continent should be developed and made productive for its own people, or whether it should be merely contributory to a power at variance with the system of government which

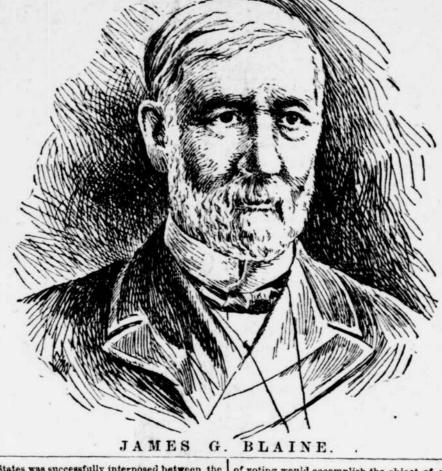
prevails here. AMERICA FOR AMERICANS.

To his mind America was for Americans and all were Americans who came under republican institutions. He regarded it as an unpardonable neglect of duty and almost as a crime against the human race to fail to improve every opporas a home for freemen, independent superior to foreign despotisms. He saw that there could be but nominal independence where a nation's commerce was controlled by foreigners in the interest of a foreign power and his ambition always was to preserve the commercial independence first of this country and, second, of this continent. All his efforts and, second, of this continent. All his efforts were directed toward the preservation of liberty, the encouragement of industry and the development of commerce, and his grasp of all great questions was such as to give great magnitude to all his plans; yet so clear were they always as never to leave a doubt as to the ibility of their fulfillment. He has always possibility of their fulliliment. He has always had the people with him, for he has made them understand his purposes and appreciate his patriotism, and his failures are easily attributable to his being in advance of other political

table to his being in advance of other political leaders of his time and to the spirit of jealousy which has thrown obstacles across his path.

He has been applauded throughout the countries for policies which he has formed and his political associates (of both parties) have refused or failed to carry out. Measures of which he has been the author have been rejected at the time, and afterward those who were instrumental in their failure have taken them up and got distinction by them, though but partly comprehending and but feebly presenting them. The enemies of Blaine have fattened on his ideas, though often incapable of digesting them. The greatest leader of this generation, admired by the whole people and having a personal following hardly to be matched in our history for extent and enthusiance surveyers medicarity, malica and falsehood. ssm. envious mediocrity, malice and falsehood have constantly stood in Blaine's way seeking have constantly stood in Blaine's way seeking to distort and circumvent his most patriotic plans. He has always triumphed over his enemies in the end, but the harassing guerrilla warfare has retarded his progress, delayed the fulfillment of his prophecies and prevented him from enjoying the ripened fruit of his labors. But in this his experience is that of most men who have stood out prominently as the greatest men of their times

HIS GREATEST AMBITION. e's greatest ambition was the commercial subjugation of this coutment. This in his mind did not imply political domination by the United States over the other republics of the continent. He did not seek annexation, but his broad purposes for the advancement of the interests of his own country necessarily carried a benefit for the less powerful republics, whose rights he would not encroach upon and whose liberties he would help to preserve from the insidious encroachments of foreign influence. The only band with which he would hold these nations together is the band of sympathy and mutual interest. At the very opening of his book, "Twenty Years of Congress," his ambitions for his country are disclosed in the earnestness with which he speaks of the incalculable benefit of the acquisition of Louisians from Napoleon I. After speaking with enthusiasm of this stroke of statesmanship, and describing the efforts made to secure the territory and the good fortune which finally threw it into our hands, he says with evident feeling: "It seems scarcely creditable that the acquisition of Louisiana by Jefferson was denounced with bitterness surpasing the partisan rancor with which later generations have been familiar. No abuse was too malignant, no spithet too coarse, no imprecation too savage to be employed by the assallants of the great philosophic statesman who laid so broad and deep the foundation of his country's growth and granders. continent. He did not seek annexation, but statesman who laid so broad and deep the foundation of his country's growth and grandeur. President of a feeble republic, contending for a prize which was held by the greatest military power of Europe, and whose possession was coveted by the greatest naval power of the world. Mr. Jefferson, through his chosen and trusted agents, so conducted his important herestiates that the ambitton of the Builted.



States was successfully interposed between the necessities of the one and the aggressive designs of the other. Willing to side with either of those great powers for the advantage of his country, not underrating the dangers of war, yet ready to engage in it for the control of the great waterway of the gulf, the President made the largest conquest ever peacefully achieved and at a cost so small that the total sum expended for the entire territory does not equal the revenues which have since been collected on its soil for a single month in time of great

public peril.",
Such statesmanship as this called forth Mr.
Blaine's admiration, and such he was himself capable of performing. A much more prudent man than he was represented to be by his ene-mies, he was sufficiently bold to do the right mies, he was sufficiently bold to do the right thing at the right time, whatever interfered. He believed it to be the duty of statesmen of this country to encourage trade between the people of this continent and the surrounding islands by every proper means, to secure the greatest freedom in the interchange of products, to encourage the building and floating of great merchant ships, and thus to develop an American commerce which would rival the world, bringing wealth and power not only to our own people, but to our neighbors, with whom we



MR. BLAINE'S BIRTHPLACE. this continent. All his efforts were to secure WHAT MADE HIS POPULARITY.

Two things made Blaine popular: The people admired and had confidence in his ability and he had a sensitive and sympathetic nature, which put him in touch with all mankind and made him always true to a friend. The posession of these qualities produced that attract-iveness which is sometimes called personal magnetism, and so he has been called one of the most magnetic men in public life. Yet he was not a man who sought with soft words to placate an enemy. He was as fierce in fight as a tiger. As a leader in parliamentary battles he hardly had an equal. As is usual these qualities first attracted public attention to him. As when he was a boy he was a leader at school among his classmates, first because of his pluck and will power and then by reason of his mastery as a student, so in after life the popularity he won at first by his courage was supplemented and strengthened by the admiration his abilities won for him. He always had the courage of his convictions, for those convictions were reached by the application of a quick and philosophical mind to careful investigation Witty and bright in conversation and study. Witty and bright in conversation, entertaining in the casual talk of the hour. Mr. Blaine did not keep his more serious thoughts always on exhibition for the public. No man could be more severe on occasion or on occasion more amiable. His wit was always available to be cutting or to be kind, but always it was merely a gloss over more serious thought. His manner in both public and in private life was such that without his other qualities he would have been popular.
As a parliamentary leader Blaine has had no

superior. His quick perception, his keen wit, his magnetic nature, his broad vision and his studious habits and grasp of great questions made him a power in Congress. Appleton's Cyclopædia, without partiality, thus briefly reiews his congressional career.

HIS CONGRESSIONAL CARRER.

"To the House he was chosen for seven suc essive terms. His growth in position and inluence was rapid and unbroken. In his earlier rears he made few elaborate addresses. Dur ng his first term his only extended speech was an argument in favor of the assumption of the war debts by the general government, and in demonstration of the ability of the north to carry the war to a successful conclusion. But he gradually took a part in running discussion and soon acquired high repute as a facile and effective debater. For this form of contention his ready resources and alert faculties were singularly fitted. He was bold in attack, quick in repartee and apt in illustration. His close study of political history, his accurate knowledge of the records and re ations of public men and his unfailing memory gave him a great advantage. As a member of the committee on post offices he was largely instrumental in securing the introduction of the system of postal cars. He carnestly sustained all measures for the vigorous prosecution of the war, but sought to make them judicious and practical. In this spirit he supported the bill for a draft, but opposed absolute conscription. He contended that it should be relieved by provisions for commutation and substitution and urged that an inexorable draft had never been resorted to but once, even under the absolutism of Napoleon. At the same time he enforced the duty of sustaining and strengthening the armies in the field by using all the resources of the nation and strongly advocated the enrollment act. The measures for the reconstruction of the states that had been in rebellion largely engrossed the attention of Congress from 1865 till 1869, and Mr. Blaine bore a prominent part in their discussion and in the work of framing tham. his ready resources and alert faculties were sinprominent part in their discussion and in the work of framing them. The basis of representation upon which the states could be readmitted was the first question to be determined. Thaddeus Stevens, chairman of the committee on reconstruction had approach that

of voting would accomplish the object of preventing the south from securing representation of blacks unless blacks were made voters, yet it would make a radical change in the apportion-ment of the northern states, where the ratio of voters to population differed very widely in different sections, varying from a minimum of 19 per cent to a maximum of 58 per cent. The result of the discussion was an abandonment of the theory that apportionment should be based on voters, and the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, as finally adopted, embodied Mr. Blaine's proposition in substance.

HIS AMENDMENT TO THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL "On February 6, 1867, Mr. Stevens reported the reconstruction bill. It divided the states lately in rebellion into five military districts and practically established military government therein. Civil tribunals were made subject to military control. While a majority evinced a willingness to accept the bill. Mr. Blaine declared his unwillingness to support any measure that would place the south under military government if it did not can commerce which would rivat the world, bringing wealth and power not only to our own people, but to our neighbors, with whom we would have freedom of trade. He would have reciprocity of trade in its broadest sense on ment. He accordingly proposed an amendment providing that when any one of the late so-called confederate states should assent to the called confederate states should assent to the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution and should establish equal and impartial suffrage without regard to race or color, and when Congress should approve its action, it should be entitled to representation and the provision for military government should become imporative. This proposition came to be known as the Blaine amendment. In advocating it Mr. Blaine expressed the belief that the true interpretation of the election of 1866 was that in pretation of the election of 1866 was that, in addition to the proposed constitutional amend-ment (the fourteenth), impartial suffrage should be the basis of reconstruction, and be urged the wisdom of declaring the terms at once. out the Blaine amendment, but it was renewed in the Senate and finally carried through both branches, and under it reconstruction was

"The theory that the public debt should be paid in greenbacks developed great strength in the summer of 1867, while Mr. Blaine was absent in Europe. On his return, at the opening of the next session, he made an extended speech against the doctrine and was the first man in Congress to give utterance to this op

"The long unsettled question of protecting naturalized American citizens while abroad attracted special attention at this time. Costello, Warren, Burke and other Irish-Americans had complicity in Fenian plots. Costello had made a speech in 1865 in New York which was regarded as treasonable by the British govern-ment, and he was treated as a British subject and tried under an old law on this accusation His plea of American citizenship was overruled and he was convicted and sentenced to sixteen years' penal servitude. Mr. Blaine, who, with other American statesmen, resisted the British doctrine of perpetual allegiance and main-tained that a naturalized American was entitled to the same protection abroad that would be given to a native American, took active part in pressing these questions upon public attention, and as the result of agitation Costello was released. The discussion of this case led to the treaty of 1870. in which Great Britain abaudoned the doctrine of 'once a subject always a subject,' and accepted the American principle of equal rights and protection for adopted and

AS SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE "Mr. Blaine's administration of the speaker ship is commonly regarded as one of the most brilliant and successful in the annals of the House. He had rare aptitude and equipment for the duties of presiding officer and his complete mastery of parliamentary law, his dexterity and physical endurance, his rapid dispatch of business and his firm and impartial spirit were recognized on all sides.

"Though necessarily exercising a powerful influence upon the course of legislation, he seldom left the chair to mingle in the contests on the floor.
"On one of those rare occasions, in March 1871, he had a sharp tilt with Gen. Butler, who had criticised him for being the author of the

resolution providing for an investigat alleged outrages perpetrated upon loyal citizens of the south and for being chiefly instrumental position in favor of the restriction of the im-THE SOUTHERN AMNESTY BILL. "The political revulsion of 1874 placed the

session preceding the presidential contest of 1876 was a period of stormy and vehement contention. A general amnesty bill was brought forward, removing the political disabilities of participants in the rebellion which had been imposed by the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution. Mr. Byine moved to amend by making an exception of Jefferson Davis and supported the proposition in an impassioned speech. After asserting the great magnanimity of the government and pointing out how far amnesty had already been carried, he defined the grounds of his proposed exception. The reason was not that Davis was the chief of the confederacy, but that, as Mr. Blaine affirmed, he was the author, 'knowingly, deliberately. confederacy, but that, as Mr. Blaine affirmed, he was the author, 'knowingly, deliberately, guiltily and willfully, of the gigantic murders and crimes of Andersonville.' In fiery words Mr. Blaine proceeded to declare that no military atrocities in history had exceeded those for which Davis was thus responsible. His outburst naturally produced a deep excitement in the House and throughout the country. If Blaine's object as a political leader was to arouse partisan feeling and activity preparatory to the presidential struggle, he succeeded. An acrid debate followed. Benjamin H. Hill of Georgia assumed the lead of the other side, and not only defended Davis against the accusations, which he pronounced unfounded, but preferred similar charges against the treatment of southern prisoners in the north. In reply Mr. Plaine turned upon Mr. Hill with the citation of a resolution introduced by him in the confederate senate providing that every

CHARGES AGAINST RIM. 'He now became the subject of violent pe

had received \$64.000 from the Union Pacific Railroad Company for some undefined services. On April 24, 1876, he rose to a personal explanation in the House and made his answer. He produced letters from the officers of the comproduced letters from the officers of the com-pany and from the bankers who were said to have negotiated the drafts, in which they de-clared that there had never been any such transaction, and that Mr. Blaine had never re-ceived a dollar from the company. Mr. Blaine proceeded to add that the charge had reap-peared in the form of an assertion that he had received bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad as a gramity, and that these received bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad as a gratuity, and that these bonds had been sold through the Union Pacific Company for his benefit. To this he responded that he had never had any bonds except at the market price, and that, instead of deriving any profit from them, he had incurred a large pecuniary loss. A few days later another charge was made to the effect that he had received as a gift bonds of the Kansas Pacific railroad and had been a party to a suit concerning them in the courts of Kansas. To this he answered by producing evidence that his name had been confounded with that of a brother, who was one of the early settlers of Kansas, and who had bought stock in the Kansas Pacific before Mr. Blaine had even been nominated for Congress. On the 2d of May a resolution cinc before Mr. Blaine had even been nominated for Congress. On the 2d of May a resolution was adopted in the House to investigate an alleged purchase by the Union Pacific Railroad Company at an excessive price of certain bonds of the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad. It soon became evident that the investigation was aimed at Mr. Blaine.

THE MULLIGAN LETTERS. "An extended business correspondence on

through years and relating to various transactions, had fallen into the hands of a clerk named Mulligan, and it is alleged that the pro-duction of this correspondence would confirm the imputation against Mr. Blaine. When Mulligan was summoned to Washington Mr. Blains possessed himself of the letters, together with memorandum that contained a full index and abstract. On the 5th of June he rose to a personal explanation and after denying the power of the House to compel the production of his private papers, and his willingness to go to any extremity in defense of his rights, he declared that he proposed to reserve nothing. Holding up the letters he exclaimed: 'Thank God. I am not ashamed to show them. There is the very original package. And with some sense of humiliation, with a mortification I do not attempt to conceal, with a sense of outrage which I think any many than the sense of outrage. which I think any man in my position would feel, I invite the confidence of 40,000,000 of my countrymen while I read these letters from my desk.' The demonstration closed with a dramatic scene. Josiah Caldwell, one of the originators of the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad, who had full knowledge of the whole transaction was traveling in France and help. received any dispatch from Mr. Caldwell. Re-ceiving an evasive answer. Mr. Blaine asserted. as within his own knowledge, that the chairman had received such a dispatch, 'completely and absolutely exonerating me from this charge and von have suppressed it.' A profound sensation was created and Gen. Garfield said: 'I have been a long time in Congress and never saw such a scene in the House.'"

HIS CAREER IN THE SENATE. On entering the Senate in 1876 Mr. Blaine at

once went to the front as a leader and took a prominent part in the discussion and dispo- not received that high preferment from the has been such a prominent trait in his characsition of all important questions. He always people. In 1876 he had an enthusiastic follow-ter naturally exerted its happiest influences took an interest in matters in connection with our foreign relations, and he took an active part | got the nomination. A suddenly formed com-

HIS RECIPROCITY POLICY. It was in accordance with his original sucgestion and due to his earnest efforts that provision was made in the McKinley bill for reciprocity treaties, which has been eminently sucprocity treaties, which has been eminently suc-cessful and met with the highest popular favor throughout the country. He would have gone further than this provision permits. When the suggestion was first made by him the value of it was not fully appreciated by the leaders of the majority in Congress, but the earnestness with which he presented his proposition for reciprocity compelled the consideration of the committee and at once this plan became popu-lar throughout the country, and its adoption has redounded to the credit of the party in control of the Congress which put it into the control of the Congress which put it into the IN PRESIDENT BARRISON'S CABINET. A number of very important questions affecting our diplomatic relations were pending when Mr. Harrison called Mr. Blaine to assume the portfolio of the State Department, These

questions had been gaining for a long time and had sorely perplexed his predecessors. Within a short time he had them all settled or progressing favorably toward settlement. In every in-stance he has shown the vigor which his past career caused to be expected of him and a con-servatism which confounded his critics. The plan for an international American congress. which he had first projected, had been adopted with some modification by Congress during the previous (democratic) administration, and, appropriating his idea, Congress had made provisions for the congress of American nations to meet in Washington. The then administration going out of power it fell to the lot of Mr. Blaine to organize this congress, which he did with most satisfactory results. The bureau of the merican republics is now a branch of the ment from public life caused a change in his plans and he leased his Dupont circle house to the city for his part with Warren Fisher of Boston, running American republics is now a branch of the State Department and the tact and skill of Mr. Plaine has insured a growth of friendly rela-Mr. Leiter. He was absent from the city for tions between this country and all the other countries of this continent. As a result of the provision in the McKinley bill for reciprocity and the friendly feeling brought about by the meeting of the international congress several reciprocity treaties which promise great advantage to the country have been negotiated

and others are in course of preparation.

The complication with Germany growing out of the unsettled state of affairs in Samoa was he purchased his late home, which is on the speedily adjusted under Mr. Blaine's direction, opposite side of the square, and is known as and the seal fishery dispute with Great Britain, the Saward house. The old place had been up. which has presented one of the most perplex-ing questions in the kistory of American diplomacy.coming over to Mr. Blaine through several administrations and which was positively threatening the peace of the country when Mr. Biaine entered the department, demanded his attention at once upon his entering upon his duties. He was thus thrown in controversy with the most skilled diplomats of the world railroad, who had full knowledge of the whole transaction, was traveling in Europe and both sides were seeking to communicate with him. After finishing the reading of the letters Mr. Blaine turned to the chairman of the committee and demanded to know whether he had right of the United States and sufficiently contained any dignatch from Mr. Caldwall Research while always firmly maintaining his last days of the official carroer of the Secretary Relation in the future, but it will also be associated in the recollections of members of the family with the bereavements which robbed the family circle of two loved members and plunged the controversy, vigorous in asserting the right of the United States and sufficiently contained to the controversy, while always firmly maintaining his last days of the official carroer of the Secretary servative while always firmly maintaining his position. As a result anamicable agreement has been reached for the present and the matter has every promise of being speedily settled by arbitration.

The complications arising out of the lynching of Italians at New Orleans and the killing of American seamen at Valparaiso were also dis-posed of while Mr. Blaine was at the head of the State Department.

AS A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE. The presidency has several times seemed to be within the grasp of Mr. Blaine, yet he has importance. The personal magnetism which



He repeatedly urged this matter, pointing to the successful applica tion of the policy by foreign countries, and arguing that there was no reason why it should not do for water transportation what it had done for railroads. His object was to build up our commerce with the nations of South and Central America and the adjacent islands. On financial questions he occupied a strong posi-tion, believing in bimetallism and resisting the adoption of a single gold standard or the depreciation of silver. Soon after he entered the Senate he made an elaborate speech on this question, showing a remarkable grasp of the subject and resisting all attempts to deteriorate silver coinage. On all political questeriorate silver coinage. On all political ques-tions he took a strong stand. He opposed the electoral commission in 1876, holding that Congress did not have the power which it pro-posed to confer upon the commission. He led his party in the hard fight over appropriations in 1879, which grew out of the attempt on the part of the democrats to prohibit the presence of troops at the poils and resulted in an extra session of Congress. The democrats refused to make appropriations unless this prohibition was agreed to, and he disputed the right of any caucus or party to declare that they would have certain legislation or they would stop the great departments of the government. On the Chinese question, which was a serious problem during his term in the Senate, he took

in trying to enlarge our commercial relations.

aigration of coolie labor. AS GARPIELD'S SECRETARY OF STATE His career as Secretary of State opened with democrats in control of the House, and Mr. great promise, but unfortunately was suddenly Blaine became the leader of the minority. The closed by the assassination of President Garfield. On entering the department he inaugu-1876 was a period of stormy and vehement con- rated a policy designed not only to maintain the dignity and power of this country, but to promote peace and commercial prosperity on this entire continent. He projected a peace congress to be held at Washington in which representatives of all the North and South American countries were to take part. His object was to promote such a friendly understanding between all the powers as would prevent useless and destructive wars and at the same time promote the growth of commerce between all the countries of this continent.
His retirement from the cabinet prevented his carrying out this plan and his successor abandoned it. The war between Chile and Peru was raging when he entered the cabinet and his good offices were exercised to bring about a just and amicable settlement between these

two powers.

During his short term in the department he indicated a policy which attracted universal attention on account of its boldness and wisdom. His enemies, finding nothing to criticise in his policy, accused him of "jingoism" because of his vigorous defense of American rights abroad. They tried to create the impression that his vigorous policy was but rashness. There was never any foundation for this criticism, as he has sufficiently proven during his second term in the State Department under President Harrison. No other department of the government attracted public attention as has the State Department under the administration of Mr. Blaine. He was recognised from the first as the main support of the administration and upon him devolved tremendous responsibilities and cares; nor were his labors, confined to the second terms of the second terms of

In 1876 he very earnestly advocated the estab-lishment of a line of mail steamers to Brazil vention of 1880 there was a hard struggle between his supporters and those who favored a third term for Gen. Grant. Grant's support, though not sufficient to nominate him remained unbroken during a great number of ballots, and Blaine and Sherman united their forces and nominated Gen. Garfield. In 1884 was defeated by Grover Cleveland, the democratic candidate, whose election was assured by the house corner 15th and I streets. Next to a small majority in New York. There was a general demand for Mr. Blaine to take the



MR. BLAINE'S BAR HARBOR HOME. omination again in 1888 and he could have had

the nomination by the votes of at least seven-cighths of the delegates had he been willing to accept, but he had long before declined to again be a candidate, and when it became eviagain be a candidate, and when it became evi-dent that the convention would probably tender him the nomination, in spite of his declination, he wrote another letter declaring emphatically that he would not accept the nomination if tendered to him.

The events preceding and attending the recent Minneapolis convention are too recent al-most to need recounting. Naturally as the time for the assembling of the republican ha-tional convention approached thousands of retional convention approached thousands of re-publicans all over the land looked to Mr. Blaine to lead the party.

Mr. Blaine was induced to permit his name to

used as a candidate and resigned his place the cabinet. The administration forces, owever, were well organized and the nomiuation went to Mr. Harrison.
Up to the end of his career there has been no name more potent to awake the enthusiasm of the whole country, largely without regard to party, than that of James G. Blaine.

HIS HOMES IN WASHINGTON.

The Different Houses That He Oct in This City.

For nearly thirty years Mr. Blaine has been resident of this city. He came here in the early years of the war as a member of the House and with but brief intervals he has been in pub-lic life ever since. His home was here perhaps to a greater extent than is usual with men in public life. While he never gave up his home and home life in Maine vet he also had a home in this city. It was only a few years after com-

IN BOARDING HOUSES AND BO Mr. Blaine, in the early years of his pul

isfe, had followed the general custom

imply existed here during the sessions of Congress and hurried away as soon as the sessions closed. Like other members of both houses he had rooms in some private remdence and eithe went out for his meals or had them served in the house. One of the first of these temporary homes was on 9th street between E and F streets in what was known as the old Garnett House He also had rooms in one of the three resi-dences on F street just east of 7th street and adjoining the Federal building, which have recently been torn down. His rooms adjoined those of the late Senator Fessenden of Mains. His boarding house life came to an end in 1869.
At that time he had rooms in the residence
1310 F street, adjoining on the west the Merrick house. This house at that time was considered one of the fine private residences in the city, and it was then in a good resident locality.

for F street has not the business thoroughfare

HIS PIFTFENTH STREET HOME.

several years, although he spent a portion of one or two winters here and occupied the house on Lafayette square adjoining Gen. Beale's residence, which is now owned by the daughter of the late Representative Scott of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Scott Townsend. THE OLD SEWARD HOUSE

About the beginning of this administration the Seward house. The old place had been un-occupied for some years and was in a dilapi-dated condition. Mr. Blaine gave the house a thorough overhauling, and, without destroying the quaint features of the old-fashioned archi-tecture, he changed it into an elegant home with modern equipments and facilities. This has been the home of the Secretary of State of the Harrison administration, as it will be known in the future, but it will also be associated in last days of the official career of the Secretary

SOCIAL LIFE OF THE BLAINES.

The Prominent Place They Have Occupied in Washington Society for Years.

The social life of the Blaine family in this city is so closely interwoven with the public career of the head of the house that to one familfar with the latter the other assumes its greatest times have lasted longest with those with whom he came in more frequent contact, while for the many who crossed his path but seldom it has been an occurrence to be told to others with the greatest pleasure. For the hundreds in the ordinary circles of official society who had a pleasant acquaintance with Mr. Blaine only small proportion ever exchanged a word with

Naturally, therefore, the social life, and in fact, the most trifling details of the every-day actions of the Biaine family, have always been invested with an enormous amount of interest. Since his term in the speakership the socia strides of the family have been marked. Mrs Blaine liked the companionship of cultivated people quite as much as her husband, but un-like him did not care for the big crowds and official crushes which were considered a necessary evil years ago. Consequently it may be said that she has never presided at what might be called a large company in her own house. As the wife of the Speaker she grew tired of the large receptions and always asserted that if she ever had the power she would do what she could to remedy this grievance, or at least to do away with the fatiguing customs attendant npon it. The 15th street residence of the Blaines during this period was really the place where most of the home memories must cluster. The cider sons emerged from boyhood to man's estate and from it went to their choses avocations. The cider daughter, Alice, who became Mrs. Coppinger, made her debut into society there and appeared at all the notable receptions which then marked the social ad-

THE CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATES

Their neighbors were all notables as well as

themselves. Hon, Fernando Wood occupied

vance of the family.

him lived Gov. Swann, then came James G. Blaine's residence, and adjoining Gen. Van Viiet's house on the south side was the latter part of the time the residence of G-p. Sher-man. The young people from all these houses were naturally as prominent as their elders.

Around all these front steps Margaret Biaine,
now Mrs. Walter Damrosch. Jus. G. Biaine, jr.,
and Miss. Hattie Blaine played and frolicked when the finishing touches to their education became the great question in their career. Miss Margaret Blaine went away from the house for her first trip to Europe, where she remained a year at school in Paris. Young Jim went from it to enter college, a process be kept went from it to enter contege, a process he kept on repeating until many of the best known in-stitutions in the vicinity had had the honor of endeavoring to introduce some learning into his head, which seemed all the time actively employed in devising some new sort of boyish mischief and fun. The result was that Jim mischief and fun. The result was that Jim spent considerably more time at home than in achool, and he entered society at an extremely youthful age. Miss Hattie Blaine, who had his lively temperament, was, however, better able to keep it under control, and she was the darling of the bousehold then and has never lost this endearing prominence. The family characteristics then so marked in each of the children have not changed as the years rolled on. The long summer spent here by President Gar-The long summer spent here by President Gar field's cabinet while he lay dying in the White field's cabinet while he lay dying in the White House was a remarkable one for the Blaines. They had expected to move up to their new house on Dupont circle early in the fall and to commence there the brilliant social life which was to mark Mr. Blaine's high position as Secretary of State. It was a keen struggle for them to leave the 15th street house, which was endeared with so many fond associations. They liked the convenient neighborhood, and, in fact, never did like the big house on Dupont circle for this reason. When they did take up their residence there the next winter Mr. Blaine was a private citizen.

was a private citizen. MISS ALICE BLAINE'S MARRIAGE The first wedding in the home circle took

place there in the nuptials of Miss Alice Blains and Col. Coppinger on Shrove Tuesday, February 6, 1882. The event brought together all the distinguished people in society and President Arthur took the bride in to the wedding breakfast. Rev. Dr. Chapelle of St. Matthew's Church performed the ceremony. Nearly two years later this same priest received Mrs. Coppinger into the Catholic Church during her stay in this city, upon the occasion of one of her long visits to her parents.

When the Blaines next returned to this city to live they had rented the Dupont circle mansion to Mr. Leiter and settled themselves in a place there in the nuptials of Miss Alice Blains

sion to Mr. Leiter and settled themselve smaller one, the old Marcy house, now the dence of Mrs. Scott Townsend, on Lafe square, Here Mr. Blaine gave himself